



STUDY OF SENSITIZING PROPERTIES OF

OCTOPIROX IN GUINEA PIGS

(Method of E. V. Buehler)

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Summary:

Octopirox did not induce any signs of hypersensitization in special studies performed in guinea pigs.

Method:

In a preliminary study performed in 6 male Pirbright white guinea pigs (initial body weights between 300 and 400 g), the highest drug concentration exhibiting no primary irritating activity was determined after application to the shorn flank skin. The drug was suspended in 1 percent starch mucilage; Octopirox was tested in a concentration of 40 percent. Higher concentrations were semisolid and could not be applied. The 40 percent concentration was tolerated by all guinea pigs without any irritation and was then used in the further course of the study.

The actual study was performed in 10 male Pirbright white guinea pigs (initial body weights between 300 and 400 g). The back skin of the animals was shorn with mechanic clippers. The obtained area of about 30 cm² was treated percutaneously 9 times within 3 weeks with 0.5 ml each of the 40 percent drug concentration in a closed patch test. The contact time was 6 hours on each day of treatment. After the 9th application, the animals received no treatment for 14 days. After this recovery period, the animals were re-treated with 0.5 ml of the highest drug concentration deprived of primary irritating activity, as established in the preliminary study; the drug was again applied in a closed patch test, the contact time being 6 hours. The skin reactions were assessed after 24 and 48 hours.

Results:

The 9-fold percutaneous application of the 40 percent concentration of Octopirox caused strong scaling and chapping of the skin from the 5th or 6th treatment onwards. The symptoms disappeared completely during the recovery period. The body weight development was normal

The re-treatment with 0.5 ml of the 40 percent drug concentration 14 days after the last exposure induced no irritation signs in any of the guinea pigs. The five non-sensitized guinea pigs which served as controls did not exhibit any skin reactions after re-treatment either.

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